

Norwich Bulletin
and Courier
118 YEARS OLD

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Norwich, Monday, Sept. 21, 1914.

The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, a record for any paper in the city. In Windham it is delivered to over 800 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and thirty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1905 average.....4,412
1906 average.....5,920

September 12... **9,083**

DEVELOP IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

It is a timely statement which is being made that all our opportunities for increased trade do not lie in South America. While that portion of the western hemisphere affords a grand opportunity for the extension of our foreign trade it is nevertheless a fact and one which cannot be forgotten that there is a chance for our trade expansion wherever there is a market for goods.

It was not so many years ago that we were enjoying a much larger trade in China but that has undergone a change whereby American manufacturers were underbid by some of the countries which are now at war and this is particularly true of cotton goods manufacturers. In the same way the opportunity of placing on a more extensive market the manufactured goods and raw material of this country is at hand. It is time to go out into the broad market of the world for the purpose of advertising United States made goods and extending the amount of its export trade.

The undeveloped field of South America deserves the most thorough sort of study for it is there that this country should be doing a much greater business under normal conditions, but never is there such a time to grab American-made goods as when there is need for them. The chance to display the merit of American manufacture is no inconsiderable advantage but only by striking while the iron is hot can the desired measure of success be obtained. We can stand development in all lines and directions and as the result of the opportunity before us an advancement in our trade with all sections of the world at peace should be noted.

DUE TO REPUBLICANS.

It took some time and a rather strenuous effort upon the part of the republicans to accomplish it, but it is undeniable that the influence of the minority represents such a strength has been responsible for the economy such as now promises to be practiced relative to the appropriation in the silver and harbor bill. Reluctant to have the democratic come to the realization that the opportunity is present for putting aside individual projects which will react to political betterment and devoting their actions to a meeting of the demands of the world.

It is illogical for the government to tell the railroads that economy and not increased revenue is what is needed, when at the same time the distribution of money is to be increased and plan to do the very thing which was not justifiable for others and ignoring the virtue in economy. In bringing this to the attention of congress and demanding such strength through their arguments that their efforts indicate success, the republicans have rendered a valuable service to the country and to the democratic party at the same time. They have been turned from their inclinations but only through the influence and initiative of the republican balance wheel.

The debt has been sufficient to indicate that the disposition of the democratic is even when an emergency arises, and it carries its own reflection, for even though the democratic administration is in power, the republicans are a credit to their position for the pruning of the appropriations and the removal of the "pork" it is a fact nevertheless that but for republicans activities it would still be a part of the program. Republicans have shown their presence in Washington to be not only advisable but necessary.

TAKING AND SAVING LIFE.

While lives are being taken by the thousands in Europe it is impossible to overlook the contrast that is presented by the large amount of work and money that is being devoted to the protection of life through the prevention of disease. Through research work and the devotion of their entire time by master minds to such study great strides have been made in the treatment of human ailments and hopes are entertained for still greater results.

Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute has been elected in a recent vote by the medical officers of the

York state that progress is being made in the search for more knowledge of infantile paralysis. How difficult is the problem, is indicated by the statement that the institute had been at work upon it for a period of six years and it is only recently that it has been able to locate the germ and propagate it. Such advancement is encouraging but it only alters the problem for the cure of the disease remains to be discovered.

It is this indefatigable fight, however, which commands respect and attention endeavoring as it is to relieve the ravages of dread diseases, and making such progress as to lend strong hope to the belief that it will be ultimately successful. It is a magnificent effort in behalf of humanity and unfortunate is it that the great countries of Europe could not be utilizing their huge resources in such a saving of life instead of taking it.

CROPS OF TIMBER.

In sending out its call for the fall meeting the Connecticut Forestry association pertinently asks "What is Connecticut going to do with her large areas of waste and idle lands unfit for agriculture?"

This is a question which has been given much thought and consideration from time to time but from the great untapped wealth which remains still unimproved it is evident that there are many, and some of them the very ones who are in need of it, who have given the subject little attention. In many instances in this state, the great areas of land which remain idle and which were not available for other use and gives promise of handsomely profitable returns.

The problem of waste land is one of much importance in every state. Much has been made available for use in agriculture and much more can be by the giving of proper study to the requirements, but forest land is desirable, it is profitable and there are large areas denuded of trees which offer the best business proposition by retaining them as forest lands and giving them the benefit of modern methods of treatment instead of depending upon them to grow up themselves. Connecticut gets much from its timber land but it is possible for it to get much more. It gets so much by anything from its wastelands but with the forest survey which is now being made by the state forester to determine where the land is that can and ought to be producing a crop of lumber an important aid should be furnished for reducing the idle and unproductive area to the minimum.

CARDEN'S WEAKNESS.

This country has asked England for a verification of the statement which is attributed to Sir Lionel Carden in criticism of the policy of this country in Mexico. Though it has been repudiated by Great Britain through Ambassador Spring Rice as not expressing in any way the sentiment of that country, yet it is so natural that it should be determined just what the British diplomat said in order to fix the responsibility between him and the news agency.

If he did not make the statements claimed an unpardonable use has been made of his name and position, while if he was so indiscreet as to free his mind as indicated he committed a gross injustice to his country as well as displaying an improper restraint for one in his position.

Such undiplomatic conduct upon the part of an accredited member of Great Britain's diplomatic corps ought not to go unnoticed at home, especially since it is the second time that his utterances concerning the Mexican situation have occasioned resentment and repudiation. That such indiscretion should creep into our corps of diplomats under the system in operation might occasion less surprise but it quickly ended the career of our minister to Germany, and it will be surprising if Great Britain is going to be satisfied with the transfer from Mexico to Brazil, a promotion in reality which has been arranged for Carden. He has apparently disclosed by his own volition one of his serious weaknesses.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The only way to tell just how much promises really amount to is to start a campaign for office.

The man on the corner says: A moving picture is to be expected of a politician to be consistent.

With Paris much occupied with other things this would be an excellent time for the opening up of an American style center.

The prospects of a big apple crop put the city to the producer in direct line for the attention of the revenue tax makers at Washington.

There is little in the declaration of King George that England will fight until victory to encourage the belief that there will be a short war.

Fate appears to be against Santa Claus this year for on top of the slating off of German toys by the war comes the destruction of a Massachusetts toy factory by fire.

Frightful accidents continue to occur with great regularity and with the exercise of no more judgment than using a sledge hammer in a powder mill at Hazardville.

New London is able to gobble up cotton when there's some advertising to be gained, but New London cannot afford to go in the democratic convention for some reason or other.

The collars which ply the St. Lawrence are a credit to their position for the construction when it comes to sinking other vessels. Two instances show that they deserve to be given a wide berth.

The efforts of the bull moose to pick a governor for the democratic wasn't appreciated, but all the assistance they can give to the aid of the democratic ticket will be gratefully received.

This talk by the young man since it was "the happiest day of his life" when he was shot may have reference to an engagement in the same place where Harry Lauder agreed to keep the colors.

New light is shed upon the Modigliani victory in Maine by the announcement that the Modigliani was a Communist. Opponents may have been handicapped at the start from the charm which lies in the name but the Modigliani was a Communist.

WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Duckskin shoes and slippers are easily cleaned with gasoline. It is wise after cleaning white shoes, whether of canvas or of buckskin to slip the shoes into them. Then one need not fear lest the shoes shrink in the drying. Do not use gasoline near a fire.

To take ink stains out of mahogany put a few drops of nitric acid in a teaspoonful of water, touch the spot with each drop of water, touch the spot with a feather dipped in the mixture, and on the ink disappearing rub it over at once with a rag wetted in cold water, so as not to leave a white mark.

When the handles of steel knives become loose or come off, pour a little powdered rosin into the handle, then heat the part of the knife that fits into the handle until it is red hot and thrust it quickly into the handle. When it is cool the handle will be firmly fixed in place.

When papering a room try mixing the flour paste with skimmed milk, but be sure there is no cream in the milk. Sour milk is even better than sweet milk. Scald the paste thoroughly, and do not have it too thick. Paste made in this way will stick on white-washed walls.

To renovate ribbons which have been creased by frequent tying, lay the ribbon on the ironing board and place over it a sheet of brown paper. Then take a hot iron and hold firmly with the right hand and with the left hand draw from under the iron. The result will surprise anyone.

PATCH POCKETS.

Women will rejoice that pockets are to be a feature of the fall styles. Instead of always having to carry a handbag for the tiny purse containing the carfare, there are seen on the jackets some fancy pockets which are something of a trimming. Even the Elton jacket effects, reaching only the waistline, sometimes have a pocket on each side large enough to hold a small purse, or carfare.

CARE OF OVEN.

An oven that is constantly in use should be kept scrupulously clean. It should not only have the shelves scrubbed out with soda occasionally, but in addition the shelves should be covered with a thin layer of fat or three times a year. An oven treated in this way never becomes caked with grease and there is no unpleasant smell when it is being used.

TO CLEAN JARS.

Jars and pickle bottles that smell of onions may be made quite sweet by filling with garden mold and left standing out of doors for two or three days. When thoroughly washed they will be found quite sweet and may be used for jam or any other purpose.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Peroxide will surely bleach your skin, but at the same time make it very dry. To prevent this, massage the face with your massage cream once daily. Do not allow the peroxide to touch the hair, eyebrows or lashes.

Raw tomato rubbed over the hands will whiten them and this treatment is perfectly harmless. It can also be used on the face and it removes fruit or vegetable stains from the hands. Let it remain on a few minutes then rinse off in hot water.

Be sure that your child breathes through his nose and not his mouth. The nose may be clogged by a growth or adenoids in the throat may obstruct the air passage. Habitual mouth breathing creates a tendency to tuberculosis and should be prevented by operation if necessary.

A lotion composed of two ounces of lettuce juice, two drams of eau de Cologne, two ounces of distilled vinegar and four ounces of elder flower water is said to be especially good for relieving heat and irritation of the skin. Dab the skin with it frequently.

A remedy for swollen, sore and blistered feet is a dusting powder composed of three parts of salicylic acid, ten parts of starch and eighty-seven parts of finely pulverized soapstone. The feet of the stockings and the shoes, as well as the skin of the feet, should be dusted with this.

For perspiring feet, bathe them frequently with warm water, to which a little ammonia has been added. After drying, the feet should be dusted over with boracic powder. Bathing in alum water will afford relief to burning feet. There is nothing more strengthening to the feet than salt.

Blocks of camphor dispersed in all corners of damp rooms in a new house will effectively banish damp in a very short time, even when fires have proved ineffectual. They should be simply laid on paper, or on the bare shelves of a damp room or linen closet. The blocks gradually decrease in size and when they finally disappear, should be replaced until their purpose is served.

SHINES BRASS.

When brass beds become tarnished, as they often do, you can lacquer them and make them look like new. First rub the brass vigorously with a fine sandpaper. Then get a tin of cents worth of shellac; dissolve it in enough alcohol to make it thin. Apply with a smoothen brush. It can be done quickly and the bed will look as pretty as if sent to the factory and is much cheaper.

ENOUGH FOR TWO.

A pound of butter is the average amount consumed by two in a week; a pound of lard should last a month; two pounds of sugar is the allowance for a week.

COAT WITH STARCH.

Instead of using an expensive enamel paint to paint kitchen shelves a plain white paint may be used. What to do is to mix a solution of thin hot starch. This gives the same gloss as enamel and will not come off when washed.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

A fact that skirts are growing wider is well established.

The short caps of black velvet is worn with lingerie gowns.

Full and chintilly capes have bands of velvet for trimming.

To be fashionable the new blouse must wrinkle on the figure.

The little girl must wear white if she would be fashionable.

A cape of knitted wool and attached by snaps is a sleeveless wool waistcoat is a novelty that is attracting

CARE OF KNIVES.

When knives are packed away, enough being kept out for everyday use, the blade of each one should be rubbed thoroughly with oil. Instead of the baggy, loose lines of the kimono blouse and the shortened skirt, the new fashion is a long, straight line of the fitted blouse and a full skirt. Rumors of the impending change of line have come from Paris repeatedly, but somehow very little credence was given them, for the accepted style of the autumn were so very different. Smart women were wearing fluffy, befrilled clothes, with guiffs and flounces and all sorts of frillings and flappings. It is possible that they would turn from these picturesque styles to the formal, quiet fashions of 1890.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

In London there is a school for motoring women which is owned and managed by women.

Women school teachers in Tokyo, Kas, receive an average salary of \$75.75 per month.

Miss Margaret McMahon has been employed in the Bethlehem, Pa., post office for twenty-five years.

Miss Ethel Hayes, the daughter of a Billings (Mont.) banker, is the perfect woman in America, according to Hamilton Wolf, a New York artist.

Dr. Mary J. Hogue, who makes a specialty of the study of marine animal life, has been appointed a professor of biology at Colby college.

Miss Mary J. Pitt, 17 years old, has just entered upon her duties as postmistress at Venice, O.

In Wiltshire, England, it is said that the married women go out to work while the husbands stay home and keep house.

The Hungarian legislature has just drafted a bill making it a crime of military service compulsory for women—such service as nursing in the hospitals, attending to the soldiers' food and clothing and looking after the telephone and telegraph.

USE FLOUR.

When filling cracks in the wall with

The Boston Store
The Business Center of Norwich

ANNOUNCEMENT

Fall Opening and Sale Choice ORIENTAL RUGS

Our Fall Opening and Sale of Oriental Rugs begins Monday, September 21st, and you are cordially invited to inspect a stock which in size, merit and variety is the most extensive exhibited outside of New York and Boston.

It is needless to say that on the part of the buying public there is a more critical attitude shown in the matter of coloring, durability, and genuineness of Rugs than ever before. With this in mind we have omitted no effort to get the very best made Orientals that can be found in the East. Confidence is about everything in buying a rug—confidence in us, founded on experience. We stand back of all we sell and our valued customers know that every rug we sell may be depended on for good service and genuineness. We allow no misrepresentation in our store.

Despite the great scarcity of Oriental Rugs on account of the war, we are fortunately well supplied as Mr. Peters secured this collection before hostilities commenced. There will be no advance in prices while our present stock lasts.

May we have the pleasure of a visit from you during this sale?

OLD FURNITURE MADE NEW

In Our Upholstery Department

Upholstered furniture, shabby and worn, does not necessarily mean that you will have to buy new. Select the new covering from our large assortment of upholstery fabrics, place it in the hands of our upholstery expert and it will be returned to you as good as new, possibly better. Let us call and give estimate upon the cost of any upholstery work you wish done.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW BEFORE THE SEASON ADVANCES

The Reid & Hughes Co.

plaster of paris, the plaster will not set so fast as if one part of flour is added to three parts of the dry plaster. Thoroughly mix before wetting.

RECIPES.

Chocolate Cake—Put yolk of one egg in a bowl, add one-half cup of milk and stir till it thickens like cream, then add a piece of butter size of an egg. Beat in four tablespoons of butter, one cup sugar, one-fourth teaspoon of cloves, one-half cup of milk and one one-half cup of water. Beat until light, add one cup of flour, one cup of sugar and one of cream tartar. Mix all together and bake twenty minutes.

Special Lenox Pie—This recipe is very rich and is condensed here for one pie. Two eggs, one cup of sugar, four tablespoons of butter, one cup of grated apple, the juice and zest of one lemon, one tablespoon of cornstarch, one cup of water. Beat your sugar and butter to a cream, beat your yolks, add one teaspoon vanilla. Put into a buttered mold and steam three hours.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Matrimonial Mathematics—Neither Four Nor Six.

Mr. Editor:—A local writer and wit, undertook the other day to correct in your columns a mathematical lapse of the New Haven Journal-Courier, in respect of a matrimonial combination reported in that paper, but at the same time made a miscalculation himself in his estimate of how many of those three post office employees who had taken to themselves wives, he writes, "usually we believe, when three mail men carry off such dainty packages as brides, six hearts, instead of four (The Journal-Courier estimate), beat us one." We insist that this conclusion does not occur to us because the criticism is so unfriendly; for if it be true that in the case of one union, the two hearts beat each other, being one of the leading citizens of Connecticut, and also one of the ablest. He is as clean as a whistle and those who know him say that he is a good lawyer, a fair judge and a man of sound judgment. That in a pretty good recommendation for a man nominated for public office. The rest of the ticket is composed of men well known to the public and it was built up in such a manner as to appeal to the various elements in the Republican party. New Britain is naturally well pleased because it has been recognized by the nomination of P. S.

both parties are entitled to nominate two members of school board and the loss of only one. Mr. Sweet in effect takes it for granted that the democrats will be defeated. I agree with him, but consequently it becomes the duty of all citizens to select the best qualified of the two democratic nominees to elect. His name, like Henry Dorrance from this distance.

C. B. Montgomery.
Packer, Conn., Sept. 20, 1914.

Alonso L. Sweet.
Mr. Editor:—In your issue of Saturday, Sept. 19, in the news of fifty years ago, under the date of Sept. 14, 1864, you credit Alonso L. Everett of this city with the invention of a hoisting apparatus.

This machine was the invention of Alonso L. Sweet and not Everett as stated in your paper. Mr. Sweet installed one of these hoisters in Joel Kinney's packing house, also in Averett's on Water street and in several other places in this vicinity. Thanking you in advance for this correction, I remain yours respectfully,
ALONSO L. SWEET.
Norwich, Conn., Sept. 19, 1914.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

Is the American correct in its assumption that there is a prejudice against lawyers as candidates for the House of Representatives in the General Assembly? There is certainly no prejudice in Hartford against general candidates for the House shall be representatives of its legal and business interests. The custom of sending a lawyer and a business man to the house is so generally observed in Hartford that it has almost the force of a rule.—Hartford Times.

The Republicans have nominated a good State ticket, the candidate for governor, Marcus H. Holcomb, a judge of the Superior Court, being one of the leading citizens of Connecticut, and also one of the ablest. He is as clean as a whistle and those who know him say that he is a good lawyer, a fair judge and a man of sound judgment. That in a pretty good recommendation for a man nominated for public office. The rest of the ticket is composed of men well known to the public and it was built up in such a manner as to appeal to the various elements in the Republican party. New Britain is naturally well pleased because it has been recognized by the nomination of P. S.

DAVIS THEATRE
BROADWAY

Banner Bill Today
VAUDEVILLE

WINFRED & MARTON JOLLY COLORED ENTERTAINERS
In the Laughable Comedy Skit, "The Chinaman and the Conn."

MARTINE & PERKINS Two Clever Musical Boys
HARRINGTON AND HIS DOGS Wonderful Animal Act

TODAY ONLY MILLION \$ MYSTERY THE LEAP FROM AN OCEAN LINER

MUTUAL WAR WEEKLY Direct News from the Front
THE MASQUERADE Keystone with Charlie Chaplin

AUDITORIUM
Mon., Tues. Wed.

MARY PICKFORD THE POPULAR LITTLE ACTRESS IN "THE SULTAN'S GARDEN"
MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY

Sixth Chapter taken at Nantucket and Providence, R. I.

RESTEIVO Accordionist
LEWIS AND YOUNG Comedians
FLOOD AND ERNA Gymnastic Girls

COLONIAL THEATRE
THE SQUAW MAN

Mammoth Six-reel Feature with Dustin Farnum in Leading Role. Superb Acting and Scenic Spectacle. Superb Story. MATINEE 10c—Don't Miss this Picture—EVENING 10c

WINDHAM COUNTY FAIR
AT BROOKLYN, CONN.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, September 22nd, 23rd, 24th

TUESDAY ENTRY DAY—Make Your Entries Early

WEDNESDAY CATTLE DAY
Exhibition of Cattle in Pens, Oxen and Steers
Ladies' Driving Class for \$25.00 in Gold, Divided
Trotting in the Free-For-All and 2-35 Classes Called at 1 p.m.
The Exhibit of the Connecticut Agricultural Station will be worth the admission to the Fair

THURSDAY
BROOD MARES AND COLTS
A Fine Exhibit of Percherons is Assured

LADIES' DRIVING CLASS FOR PRIZES
Sterrett's Trained Animal Circus Each Day
Children under 12 admitted FREE Thursday

Oakleaf Electric Irons

HEATS IN TWO MINUTES.
New heating element guaranteed for FIVE YEARS.
Holds Heat. Price \$3.00

THE HOUSEHOLD
Bulletin Building, 74 Franklin Street

Chamberlain for treasurer. The people of this community know him pretty well and unless the sentiment of New Britain has been misjudged he will be given a handsome local endorsement at the polls.—New Britain Herald.

Motor vehicles in Germany number 25,072.

THEN—and—NOW

Three hundred and ninety-five years ago yesterday Ferdinand Magellan set sail from Spain upon his first voyage around the world. Of the five vessels that made up the fleet, manned by a motley crew of 250 men, only one ship and 18 men were destined to finish the journey. Magellan was to die in a land unknown to Europeans. A hidden rock off the entrance to the strait that now bears the navigator's name sank the first ship. Mutiny was responsible for the death of three ship-captains and the loss of another ship whose crew suddenly turned tail and fled back toward Spain. On November 23, 1520, Magellan, with three ships remaining, sailed out of the strait and was "the first that ever arrived into that silent sea" of the Pacific. Ten thousand miles of untrodden ocean lay between him and his first sight of human beings. Heest with scurvy, putrid drinking water and food alive with worms, they sailed onward "continually ever following the sun" toward the West. On March 16, 1521 they sighted the Philippines. Converting a tribe to Christianity, Magellan turned crusader and accompanied his converts to war against a neighboring tribe. The battle was disastrous. Magellan was killed. The converted natives turned on the Spaniards, massacred thirty of them and drove the remainder of them to sea. One of the vessels, unfit for future sea service, was burned another sprung a leak, and a surviving shipman, rescued by 48 sailors with Sebastian del Cano as captain set sail for distant Spain. Almost three years to a day from the sailing of Magellan upon the first circumnavigation of the globe, the vessel with which he was sailing sailed into the mouth of the Guadalupe, in Spain.

Today a voyage around the world is a matter of only a few months as the first circumnavigators required years. The whole complexion of ocean travel has been changed. Not only has steam increased the speed of ships, but the ingenuity of man has lessened the actual steamship distance around the globe by at least a fourth. Two mighty engineering feats, the Panama and Suez canals, have made it possible to maintain its highest speed throughout the journey. It would arrive back in port in less than two months of the day of sailing. The Panama canal would not only eliminate the journey around Cape Horn. Likewise the Suez canal removes the necessity of following the course around the tip of Africa and adds to the estimate of the U. S. Hydrographic Bureau. Magellan's ships would appear as pigmies and could be placed on a single deck of the largest steamer. Their crews of 250 men would scarcely be enough to make up the gang of stokers that shovel coal into the boilers of so the modern ships. The largest ship afloat today has a total crew of more than 1,000 men.